the world.

"I come." he said. "from the city of Milwaukee, which, with the city of St. Louis, makes
more beer than any other ten cities in the country, and I want you to understand that the Free
Silver party cannot afford to tangle liself up
with this said issue of beer. I am no apologist
for the liquor interests. I am no champion of
the amber fluid, but this silver party has paramount as its issue the great cause of human
ilberty and freedom from serfdom. It cannot
step aside and become the champion of the Prohibitonists, the champion of the Initiative and
the referendum, of the imperative demand and
of the peculiar isms that are championed by
divers parties and side issues in politics. She is
a well-meaning lady, but her voice and her sentiments go to prejudice us in this great battle in
the eyes of the tierman voters of Milwaukee
and the Northwest.

"Hurray" screamed the crowd, "Hurray!"

"I rise to a point of order," selid Sergeantmeaning bond.

"State your point of order," said Congress-

"Hurray." screamed the crown. Hurray.

'I rise to a point of order," yelled Sergeantmarms Dond.

"State your point of order," said Congressman Towne, who was in the chair.

"We are not coing to Germany for votes,"
relied back the Sergeant-at-Arms.

"Yes, we are, too," yelled yellow-haired Cole.
"I wide the sentiments of the great Germans
of this community and of the Northwest. I
would consider that it is at silent in this Convention during this assault on the beer interests of
Milwaukee! would be false to the interests of
my city and false to the interests of this great
party and to the German voters of Wisconsin."

"Klyi-yi" howled the delegates. Mrs. Heien
Gougar sat back in her chair, red in the face.
She seemed threatened with a stroke of anoplety. She raised both feet and clapped both
hands and screamed with joy at the row she
had raised. Mr. Cole continued with unabated
fury defending the beer interests of Wisconsin
and the Northwest. Finally he was choked off,
and then, after twenty more minutes of wrangling, the Convention succeeded in adjourning
until half past 2 o'clock, when it was announced that the whole building would be free
to everybody.

This announcement did not have any effect.

rybody. This announcement did not have any effect in the people of St. Louis at all, as was shown by the added emptiness of the galleries when the incubator reconvened. Where there had been 101 spectators at the morning's session there were only 93 in the afternoon. The wind jambores went on with unabated fury. Speaker after speaker and speech after speech tumbled over each other. The speeches were about anything and everything under the sun. None had any particular point. Half of them, if reported in full, would not mean anything and would not have what the speakers were driving at.

CAN'T ADDORN WHEN IT TRUE. CAN'T ADJOURN WHEN IT TRIES.

CAN'T ADJOURN WHEN IT TRIES.

The circus continued until half past 3 o'clock. It that hour another battle to adjourn was serun. The speeches flew after each other like bullets from a rapid-fire gun. Vote after vote was taken. It was decided to adjourn. It was decided not to adjourn. It was decided to stay a day, a week. It was decided to stay all summer. One man voted to stay until Nov. 1. Another man wanted to get home and attend to his corn. Another thought his "pertaters" needed looking after, and he wanted to get away. Others from California shouted that they came 2,000 miles across the country, and they'd be damned if they adjourned for anything.

ing. At last, after an hour's wrangle, a motion by Atlast, after an hour's wrancie, a motion oy ex-Banker St. John, who had resigned the chair to Vice-Chairman Towne, was carried. It was that when the Convention adjourned it adjourned one the the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Then motions to adjourn on the spot were defeated again, and at about a quarter before five a religible in the spot were defeated again, and at about a quarter before five a religible in the spot were the spot were

Then motions to adjourn on the spot were defeated again, and at about a quarter before five
a poll of the delegations was begun to find out
how many of the delegates had formerly been
Republicans and how many had selegation or anybody who happened to be present from any
State was authorized to tell how his delegation
stood, whether his delegation was here or not.
It was just as big a farce as any vote taken by
this incubator Convention will be, for, though
thar may be but one man here from a State, he
is authorized to cast the total number of votes
alloted to that State.

The poll, so far as it was reported, showed
that one Arkansan, who was a former Republican, now is an ardent Bryan supporter. Callfornia reported 35 boiters from Republicanism
to Bryanism; Colorado, 54: Hilinots, 36: Indiana, 16: Iowa, 21; Kansas, 42; Michigan, 16;
Minnesota, 77; Miscouri, 40; Montana, 6: Nebraska, 35; Nevada, 6; New Jersey, 3; North
Dakota, 6: Ohio, 5; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania,
40; South Dakota, 15; Urah, 2; Virginia, 20;
Washington, 17; Wisconsin, 9; Arizona, 2;
Iodian Territory, 4; District of Columbia, 4,
Total, 490. The other former affiliations were
reported to be: Independents, 12; Nationalists,
1; Greenbacker, 1; Prohibitionists, 9; Populists, 47; Democrats, 145.

Mr. Strong of Himoia offered the following
resolution, and it was adopted:

"Resolved, That all those who were formerly
true to the old flag and who risked their lives at
sea or on land who are present as delegates to
this National Silver Convention be required to
that on their feet until their number is
counted."

While the old veterans were on their feet a
Confederate veteran, Gen, McIver, started up

While the old veterans were on their feet sidelerate veteran, Gen. Melver, started us e enthusiasm by grasping the hand of L. F.

Dow, at Inon sodier, and proclaiming that the former enemies were reunited, "and may they ever remain so against the gold forces of the country," he added.

Only a few old soldiers rising, there being but comparatively few delegates present, suggestions were made that the count be postponed until to-morrow. No action was taken, and at \$115 o'clock the Convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

BILVER CONVENTION PLATFORM.

Beastns for Warring Against Gold and Declaring for Bryan and Sewall. Sr. Loves, July 23.-This is the platform as prepared by the Committee on Resolution at the Silver Convention, and made public

First The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold Mandard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the oaw side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds the wind currency, and an American policy on the other currency, and an American

is be other, is said as American is said we declare ourselves to be in a distinctively American financial we are unaiterably opposed to the old standard and demand the immediate of the constitutional standard of sliver by the restoration by this sent, independently of any foreign the unrestrained coinage of both gold erinte standard money at the ratio of and upon terms of exact equality, as sled prior to 1873, the silver coin to ill legal tender, public and private; and we said the situation as will prevent for the desiration as will prevent for the desiration of the legal tender of the desiration of th

ld that the power to control and regu-

g 10 Ner to control and regu-thernarable from the power and hence that all currency late as money be issued and get by the general Govern-old be a legal tender. May opposed to the issue by of interest-bearing bonds in it we denounce as a blunder the Present Treasury policy. Hepublican House, of plung-ded by hundreds of mil-alternat to maintain the deposition House, of plung-deas by hundreds of mil-altempt to maintain the ownwing gold: and we de-tof all coin obligations of provided by existing laws, servoin, at the option of the monetization of silver in local extension of silver in the content of the content of the burelasing rower and lowering all life to measured by that standard; and since that thought and indefensible act the prices of American preducts have fallen upon

paid. Now, that is just the condition of affairs in the condition of the co

ple of the United States to hold in absyance all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear, to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we evoke the aid of all patriotic American citizens and the gracious favor of divine Providence.

Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago Convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the peading campaign, therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this Convention nominate William J. Bryan of Nebraska for President and Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice-President.

The question as to who should present the paper to the Convention excited discussion. Gen. Warner of Ohio favored having some Republican Convention when it declared for gold. Mr. Irwin of Minnesota was next named.

After the discussion had proceeded for some time a member of the Resolutions Committee.

clared for gold. Mr. Irwin of Minnesota was next named.

After the discussion had proceeded for some time a member of the Resolutions Committee, rising to a point of order, said that as Senator Jones of Nevada was the Chairman of the committee he should present its report. W. H. Harvey of Illinois opposed Senator Jones because he came from a silver State.

The opposition of Mr. Harvey and several others to Senator Jones brought the Senator to this feet. He said that he had never pushed himself forward, and did not intend to do so now. If it would add a single vote to have some one else present the report he hoped that such a course would be adopted. C. R. Scott of Nevada said that he had been selected by the sub-committee to make the report. He was now "out of it," and would not present the report under any circumstances.

sub-committee to make the report. He was now "out of it," and would not present the report under any circumstances.

It was finally agreed to have Senator Jones present the report and designate some one to read it. Mr. Baker of California wanted to have the report withheld from the Convention and public until to-morrow morning. He wanted this done in order to give the committee appointed to confer with the Populists a chance to meet. If the report was presented to-day, he said, the business of the Convention would be practically finished, and the delegates would return to their homes. He thought that the conference committee should have a chance to meet the Populists before the Convention went out of business. Mr. Baker invoved to delay the presentation of the report until to-morrow. The motion was defeated—yeas, 10; nays, 12.

At the request of Mr. Baker it was decided to withhold the platform and address from the Convention until S o'clock to-night, but the paper was meantime given to the press. The question of naming a delegate to nominate Bryan and Sewall was then taken up. After a brief debate it was decided not to have the Chicago candidates nominated by an individual, as the resolutions of the committee recommended such a course.

BRYAN'S STRENGTH IN NERRASKA. One Who Knows Him Wants to Bet He

NASHUA, N. H., July 23 .- George W. Holland the leading lawyer and banker of Falls City. Neb., has written a long letter to ex-Mayor William H. Beasom of this city as to W. J. Bryan's chances in his own State. After stating that there are 10,000 sound-money Demo crats in Nebraska, making the Republican majority naturally 25,000, and considering whether the Democrats can secure 13,000 Re

publicans, he says: "I am personally acquainted with Bryan. He is the most overrated man in the State. He never had a case in the district court. There are hundreds of boys in the State who are better lawyers than he. His sole reputation has been his mouth. He is not an orator. His stock in trade is sectionalism. He goes before a crowd of debtors, and rants about capital, &c. He excites their prejudices and animosities. He is smooth of tongue and a handsome man, but when he comes down to oratory he is not in it when he comes down to oratory he is not in it.

We have a dozen men in Nebraska who would
drive him off the platform—such men as Thurston, Cowin, Lambertson, Frill. &c. The Convention in Chicago must have been composed
principally of a lot of hoodlums, ranters, and
Anarchists, to be carried away with him.

"I believe the Pops will endorse him, it is
going to make Nebraska. Kansas, the two Dakotas, lowa, and Illinois doubtful. In this territory the fight must be made in Nebraska. We
are ready for them, We have a spiendid organization, an excellent State ticket, and McKinley
has a tumped the State of Nebraska and is well
and personally known to most of the people.
For four years we have fought him in this district. The first time he beat us badly; the second time we had him licked if it had not been
for the H. and M. H. R. in Lincoln. The shopmen there went for him because Judge Field,
his antagonist, had arrested about fifty of the
for violating the city ordinance. But we don't
underestimate him. He has a faculty of remembering names and fais which is almost
wonderful. He can go all over this district and
meet and call almost swery man by name. But
we know him, and I'll bet \$100 he don't carry
the first Congressional district this own, and
that he will be beaten in his own ward in Lin-We have a dozen men in Nebraska who would

BRYAN MEN SCARCE.

This Travelling Agent Has Falled to Find One So Far.

that he will be beaten in his own ward in Lin

NEWBURGH, July 23.—The 150 fire insurance companies doing business in New York State have each at least one, and in some cases two or three, special agents. These officials are the intermediaries between the companies and their local agents, and their duties require them to be on the go nearly all the time.

They have an organization known as the State Association of Fire Underwriters. In their con tinual peregrinations they come in contact with all kinds of party men, and as a rule they are not slow in getting information as they go along. One of these gentlemen connected with a Hartford company came to this city to-day, and being interviewed about the political situation said that, strange as it might seem, he had not yet conversed with one single person who same out flatfooted and said he would vote for

came out flatfooted and said he would vote for Bryan and Sewall.

He had met some Democrats whose minds were not yet clear as to what to do, and some that would perhaps vote for a gold-standard man on a third ticket. He had also talked with numerous Democrats who came out openly and stated they could not stand the platform, and would make their votes tell by voting for McKinley and Hobart. He further said that of the State Association of which he is a member thirty or forty per cent, were Democrats, and of this number not one would vote the Bryan and Sewall ticket.

Savings Banks Curtail Their Leans HARTFORD, Conn., July 23.- Savings banks in New Britain are curtailing their loans owing to the uncertain condition of monetary and political affairs. It is alleged that other saving banks in the State are considering the taking of physical action.

their permanent Chairman, William T. St. John, a little dialogue may be quoted. It was between two delegates, one being in his stocking feet and the other fully dressed.

"That man," said the fully dressed man, "gave up an \$18,000 a year place to be a free-silver man." The man who had his shoes off dropped his jaw and gazed in open-mouthed astonishment for a moment, then he gasped:

"Eighteen thousand dollars a year. Gosh, when be they going to take him to the asylum?"

The Populist Convention opened yesterday at just sixteen minutes to one. "Cyclone" Davis happened to look at the clock as the preacher

was saying his prayer, and he became very much excited. Clapping his neighbor on the back he exclaimed: "Ye gods! the fates are with us. Will you look at that now; sixteen to one the hands of the clock point." Billy Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, has fired a heap of "crucifixion" into the campaign

so far. Everywhere you go in St. Louis you see either a sign, "No crown of thorns, no cross of gold," or a cartoon of some kind with the word

gold," or a cartoon of some kind with the word "crucify" on it.

At the Populist Convention a banner was trotted out bearing a picture of Herr Most and McKinley and this inscription: "The modern Herod and Pilate unite to crucify the common people." About a third of the delegates in the Convention rush around crying "Crucify! Crucify!" When they haven't got anything better to say they how it up and down, everywhere: "Crucify the goldbug! Crucify him." Their idea of crucifisions jabbing him through with a pitchfork à la Tiliman.

The women delegates to the Convention are kicking because the hotels make a rule that the women shall have liberty only in the ladies'

women shall have liberty only in the ladies' parlor. The ladies' parlors, as a rule, are small and stuffy. Miss Helen Hartlett Mitchell, the Hon. J. Sockless Simpson's pet poet, was encountered by a reporter at the Laciede to-day. She said:

"Four times they have told me to go back into the ladies' parlor when I wanted to come out. They said to me. 'Why are you not content? Whatdoyou want?' and I replied, 'Why, I want to see the men.' Oh, it is so different in Kansas. They treat us out there just as if we were somebody. Here they don't know how to treat a lady, 'and she was almost on the point of shedding tears. ding tears.

One Pop is missing. His name is Nicholson, and he comes from Shreveport. Me. He left the Lindell Hotel at noon yesterday and he hasn't been heard of sluce. The police were asked to look for him to-day.

The Incubator Convention has had a mights hard time getting anybody to pray for it, and at last accounts it is still marching around with out prayers. It has hired a uninister each day, but at the opening of each session the announcement has been made: "The Rev. Mr. So-and-So, who was requested to open this session with prayer, has been suddenly called out of town. I hope that we are all in a sufficiently prayerful condition." This apnouncement each time has been greeted with considerable appliance.

A Populist newspaper out here describes the condition of mind of the Populists thus:
"Isn't this show ourn?" "'Course it is."
"Well, then, why in Halifax do we have to buy tickets?" "I don't know." "Well, neither do I." "It's a gosh duried shame." "That's what it is."

The trick of the crooks of Chicago in gatherthen picking pockets is being repeated here. A well-known local crook operated last night in the Lindeli. So far as is known he didn't ge anything, but he stirred up a crowd. He wa the hottest free-silver advocate that could be found in the city of St. Louis, and he had a bis rowd around him when the police arrived and threw him out.

The Incubator Convention has a curiosity in the person of a woman Sergeant-at-Arms. She is Miss Litlian M. Hanley. Her father is a dele gate to the Convention, and he brought her on here and got her the job. She does duty fust the same as the men Sergeaut at Arms do, and is stationed upon the stage to look after the re-

Miss MacDonald, one of the telegraph oper ators at the Lindell Hotel, is responsible for this

"They were Populists," she said, "and they wore long gleany whiskers, rural sack coats, and expressions of wonder. They had just come down the marble steps from the fourth floor, one a little in advance of the other. They stood near my desk.

"Morning, neighbor," said one, "Morning,"

"Morning, neighbor, said one. Morning, was the reply.
"Say, what was that thing in my room that looked so much like a coffin? asked the first.
"That puzzled me. There was just such a damn thing in my room, said the other.
"Why, you don't mean the bathinb, do you, friend?" said a bystander who overheard the conversation.
"Well, now, maybe it was. I never see any. ition.

I), now, maybe it was. I never see any-be that up in our country. What's it thing like that up in our country.

thing like that up in our country. What's it fur, any way ?

"It is used for bothing purposes."

"Well, what does that mean ?

"Why, to wash yourself in."

"What's the matter with the old pump that stands outdoors and the wash basin?' said the delegate, and then both laughed knowingly."

UNANIMOUS FOR GOLD.

The National Building and Loan Association Adopts Emphatic Resolutions. PHILADELPHIA, July 23. The sentiment of the National Building and Loan Convention on the money question was unmistakably shown

just before final adjournment this afternoon The following resolution was offered: " First That it is the sense of this meeting that the interests of all shareholders of building and loan associations in the United States de mand that the present standard of values, upon

mand that the present standard of values, upon which our monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, shall remain unchallenged and inviolate.

"Second That we believe that the interests of every class in the community, and especially those of the great wage-earning class, imperatively demand that every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, shall be equal in purchasing power, and therefore equal in value, to every other.

"Third That patriotism demands that the dollar bearing the mint mark of the United states shall be the equal of the dollar of the most advanced nations, and entitled to full faith and credit all over the world, and to that end it must be maintained free from all suspicion, debasement, or repudiation."

The reading of the resolution was greeted with prolonged cheers, and a number of delenates spoke enthusiastically in favor of the gold standard. When the vote was taken every delegate voted "Ays."

The association adjourned to meet in Detroit next year.

John Reilly and Sulzer Ratify Bryan The Fourteenth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee ratified the nominations of Bryan and Sewall last night at a meet ing held at their headquarters, Second avenue and Fourteenth street. John Rellly, the leader and Fourteenth street. John Reilly, the leader of the organization in the district, has been trying to have a ratification meeting ever since the nominations were made, but Alderman John T. Oakley, Executive Committeeman from the district, fought it off successfully until yesterday. Congressman William Sulzer, who tried to be the original Bryan man among Tammany's braves at Chicago, made a speech at the meeting and offered resolutions setting forth Populism as the only true Democracy.

Baking Powder

FLOWER FOR A THIRD TICKET. Thinks It Will Be Needed to Get Out the

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower had an idea last week, to which he wave expression, that a sound, money Democratic ticket might be a good thing to run in some States where it will be sure to hurt the Bryan-Sewall ticket. This idea had ripened vesterday into a positive belief that Democratic sound-money ticket would be a good thing to have under any conditions. The development of this belief is said to have been the result of the talks which Mr. Flower has had with Senator Hill, National Committeeman Sheehan, William C. Whitney, Hugh J. Grant, and others. He has not changed his opinion as to the advisability of business Democrats voting for McKinley as the most effective method

of killing the free-coinage movement. "I am in favor of non-partisan clubs looking to the election of McKinley," said the ex-Governor vesterday, "and I am in favor of a Democratic ticket being nominated which will injure Bryan's chances of election. My idea is that every means should be used to defeat this Chicase ticket, and I believe the sound-money Democratic ticket may be one of the best means to effect that end. None of the Democrats who vote that ticket will believe in its having la chance of success, but they will be glad of an opportunity to register a protest against the socialism of the Chicago platform. They, or some of them, might vote for Bryan if this chance is not offered to them. I do not think that the third ticket will get much support from the Democrats who have made up their minds to work and vote for Mc-Kinley, but I do think that it may keep a lot of Democrats from voting for Bryan, and have the further effect of bringing a lot of them to the polls, so that their votes may be counted for State and local candidates, who otherwise might stay at home and refuse to vote. With a sound-money man running on a good Democratto platform, these Democrats will get out and work. Bryan won't get one of their votes. but the local candidates will. The nonpartisan clubs are all right and do-ing a lot of good for McKinley. More of them will be formed, and their work will be

ing a lot of good for Mckinley. More of them will be formed, and their work will be productive of results on election day. There must be something else, though, to get out the sulking Democrat in the interest of Democratic candidates for other offices, and a Democratic Presidential candidate seems to fill the bill. It will being out a lot of orators who would not be heard in the campaign if they could not speak from a Democratic platform for sound money and honesty in our fluances. That is a good thing."

One of the leaders of the Democracy in the State said yesterday:

"I fear some of the Democrats who have been in such a hurry to endorse the Chicago ticket will live to regret their precipitancy. They should remember that Mr. Bryan will probably have three letters of acceptance to write. He will have to air his views for the Chicago party, the Popullat party, and the Free-silver party. Now, would it not be a good idea to wait and see what Mr. Bryan writes in those letters, and ascertain if he does not repudiate all Democratic doctrines and stand before the voters as a Populist and nothing elses? It's undoubtedly true that he would be most at home on a Populist platform. When Mr. Bryan takes his stand it will be time chough for the Democratic Club to take action on the Chicago ticket and platform has been fixed for next Wednesday night.

DEMOCRATS UNENTHUSIASTIC. About Ratifying.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., July 23.—The Democrats throughout Niagara county are making efforts to organize and hold a general ratification of the Chicago ticket. Bryan and Sewall clubs are springing up, but the membership lists are short, the members being mostly farmers. Stories are being circulated that certain prominent Republicans have bolted the St. Louis Republican platform and will vote for the Democratic nominees. But few of these reports are authenticated. James H. Rand, President of the James Hand Bank, denies the report that he had left the Republican ranks, which was published by some Democratic newspapers. He said to The Sux reporter:
"The report is without foundation. I positively will not yote for Bryan and free silver.

am for sound money. Gold is what I mean

I am for sound money. Gold is what I mean when I say sound money. As to voting the Demogratic ticket! did not know they had a ticket. The Chicago ticket is the Populist ticket."

George P Smith, a street railroad President, was reported to have deserted the Republican party. Mr. Smith, when asked if the report was true, said in his blunt way.

"Do you think I have gone crazy? The report that I would vote for the Chicago nominees is without foundation."

A few Republican farmers, however, from the lower end of the county have signified their intention to vote for free siver, believing that it would be impossible to make times any barder than they are at present. That is about the only argument offered here in favor of the white metal.

white metal.

CALL TO INSURANCE MEN. What Are They Going to Do to Avert the Free Silver Peril ?

Thrift, a life insurance newspaper, sounds ote of warning to insurance men regardin the danger of the free silver craze and call pon them for action.

"Gentlemen of the life insurance business

what are you going to do about it?" It asks "Stealthfly drawing nearer and nearer the life insurance citadel, in which are guarder liabilities to 5,000,000 policy holders, aggregating more than thirteen thousand millions of dollars, is the epidemic silver madness, born of discontent, selfisiness, and demagogism. Should the dread infection fasten upon a sufficient number of American citizens to poliute a majority of the next electoral college, the almost inevitable result, in the judgment of many of the ablest students of economics, would be a financial earthquake which in any event would depreciate the policies of even the strongest life insurance companies to half, or less than half, their face value, and very possibly wine out of existence scores of smaller companies which constitute the sole buwark between thousands of familities and absolute paupersm, in the event of the death of the earning heads of these families. liabilities to 5,000,000 policy holders, aggre death of the earning heads of these families.

HALF WERE AGAINST BRYAN.

Of Forty-six Kentucky Democrats Twentythree Denounced the Chicago Platform. LOPISVILLE, July 23.—The Elkton semiweekly Progress has joined the large number of ural journals in this State which have bolted the Chicago ticket. To-night it says:

"We are in favor of all the great principles of Democracy such as Father Jefferson taught. smong them free trade and sallors' rights, tariff for revenue only, free speech, free press, sound money, Governmental protection, and gentle-manly conduct toward one another. To be more explicit we would have to use a diagram." more explicit we would have to use a diagram."
The Progress has interviewed fifty Democratic
citizens of Elkton, approaching sound-money
and silver men indiscriminately. The result
shows twenty-three who are out-poken against
the Chicago platform and ticket. The same
number say they will support Bryan, Only four
are non-committal. Of the twenty-three who
declare for Bryan only five express themselves
in a way to indicate that they have not always
been silver men. een silver men.

BOLTING IN ALABAMA, TOO. Sound-Money Democrats Constantly In-

creating in Numbers. CINCINNATI, July 23 .- T. W. Pratt and W. I. Veliman of Huntsville, Ala., are here. Pratt is "sound-money" Democrat and Wellman a epublican. The latter said:

"I can tell you now that Alabama will vote this "I can tell you now that Alabama will vote this year for McKinley and protection. It is a good State, and full of good people who do not believe in the lunacy of free silver and free trade. The merchants of Monteomery, Mobile, and Birmingham are solid for sound money."

Pratt said: "There is no question about the election of Johnson for Governor. Of course, the number of sound-money Democrate in Alabama is growing, and they will not vote the Bryan ticket. I am still a good enough Democrat to say I will not vote for McKinley, and I guess I will stay at home this year."

BRYAN WILL WAKE US UP. THE SPEECH OF HIS LIFE TO BE MADE IN NEW YORK.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

He Is Putting All His Spare Time on the Grent Effort. It is Bombtful, it is Said, if He Would Accept Populist Endorsement with Mr. Sewall Left Out in the Cold. LINCOLN, Neb., July 23,-"I am going to wake up the people of New York with my speech of

ecceptance." That's what Mr. Bryan told an Intimate friend, the Chairman of the committee that welcomed him home. The friend went on to say that Mr. Bryan was putting in all his spare time on the speech, and that it would be something entirely dissimilar to the speeches he has made since the Chicago Convention. "From what he has told me of it," the gentleman seid, "I think it will be an original and striking address, one calculated to produce a marked impression.

Mr. Bryan thinks he can be quite as effective in Madison Square Garden as he was in the Na-tional Convention in Chicago.

"Of course, this speech will be tempered to suit the time and place, and Mr. Bryan tells me he will make a special effort to show to the people of New York and the East that the people of Nebraska and the West are not Anarchists and ruffians. He will try to show them that we are reasonable people. He says that it will be the speech of his life, and I believe it will be." Save for the auxiety as to the outcome of

the St. Louis Convention, this has been a restful day for Mr. Bryan. No visitors from out of the city were due and none arrived, and

the St. Louis Convention, this has been a restful day for Mr. Bryan. No visitors from out of the city were due and none arrived, and Mr. Bryan did not leave his residence all day. With the assistance of Mrs. Bryan, Secretary Schwind and a stenographer be attacked the pile of accumulated mail early this morning and remained at the task until late this evening with occasional interruptions.

Almost his sole diversion was reading the telegrams that arrived from St. Louis, and he admitted to-night that this was a serious diversion. Many interesting letters and telegrams ser found in the big pile. Mr. Bryan is sure that every man he ever knew has written or telegraphed to him since the Chicago Convention, and some of the communications are very personal. Not a few contain suggestions as to the campaign and a few are of an unpleasant character.

The strain which Mr. Bryan has been under since the nomination is beginning to tell on him. He has lost his easy manner at d pleasant smile. He has begun to reslize that being a candidate for President is a serious matter, involving a lot of work. To-night when a few callers were plying him with questions as to the situation in St. Louis he was manifestly annoyed.

All sorts of rumors have been in circulation to-day as to what Mr. Bryan bad said he would do in case the Populists endorsed or nominated the head of the Chicago teket and left the tail to was alone. He was reported as having said that he would not under any circumstances accept any endorsement at St. Louis that did not include Mr. Sewall. To The Sun correspondent Mr. Bryan has discussed the matter with some of his close political friends in this city, and one of these rolling free matter with some of his close political friends in this city, and one of these political friends in this cannalicave Mr. Sewall. To The Sun correspondent of the theken comfuncted in Chicago. He will be creatly discounted in this cannalicay for his close political friends in this cannalicay. He has set his heart upon this, and he has been

OUT OF 74, 58 FOR M'KINLEY. Vote of a Train Load of Western Men

Bound for This City. On the east-bound Lake Shore train from Chicago to this city last Friday, Mr. Lewis H. sondheim, formerly of the New York Stock Exchange, took a vote. The vote was taken as the train was near South Bend, Ind. Most of the passengers were Western men coming on to this city. Every man in every car was questioned and with the exception of two or three who declined to answer or had not made up their minds, the poll is complete.

Each man was asked to state his residence. his occupation, his vote at the last election, and election. In cases where the one questioned did not give the town or city where he lived Mr. Soudhelm but down the State. Seventy-four men were approached. Of these, one refused to answer, three did not know how they should vote, two said they wouldn't vote at all; one, a minister, was a Prohibitionist, and would vote only for a gold Democrat; five were Bryan-ity, and fifty-eight were for McKinley. Of the McKinley men, nine were Democrats and two independents. Two Hepublicans 'verted to Bryan, one of them a Spokane free-silver Republican. Here is the vote as taken;

ie	2000 1000		Total Last	rofe Com-	william bryan, is on the Onto and Stississippi
	Resistance.	Occupation.	Flection.	ing Flection.	Railroad, on the line between St. Louis and Cip-
10	New York	Broker	Dem	McKinley	
	Chicago	Salesman	Rep	McKinley	cinnati, seventy miles east of the former and
	Goshen, Ind	Laborer	Hep	McKinley	nearly half way between St. Louis and Vincennes,
	thoshen, Ind	Stenographer	Heu	McKinley	
	La Porte, Ind.	R. R. Areman	Ren	McKinley	Ind. It had by the last Federal census a popula-
	Chicago	Ral'r'd man	Dem	McKinley	tion of 1.600. The population of Kalamazoo by
	Chicago	Bailr'd man	Dem	McKinley	
	Danville, III	Dentist	Kep	McKinley	the same census was 17,000 and of Hoboken 43,-
	Fikhart, Ind	Carpenfer	Rep	McKinter	000. Pawpaw had 1,391.
	Elkhart, Ind.	No occupat'n		McKinley	OUG. FREIDER MAN 1,001.
	Chicago	No occupat'u		McKinler	
w	Chicago.	Publisher	Rep	McHinley	The Board of Health Commissioner Roosevelt
	Adrian Mich	Brakeman	Dep	Sichiniey	
la.				McKtuley	absent) has amended by the unanimous vote of its
117.	Indiana	Farmer	Dem	Bryan	members section 200 of the Saultary Code so that
	Indiana	Farmer	Dem.	Won't vote	The state of the s
	Indiana	Farmer	Den	Don't know	it now reads: "No cows shall be kept in the city
18,		Farmer	Refused	itefused	of New York, without a permit, in writing there
5.	Ottawa, III		Rep	McKinley	
	Totedo	Snap m'f r	Rep	McKinley	for, from the Health Department."
143	Ohio	Monu in fr.	Didn't vote	Won't vote	I TORK & A FORTING TORK TORK TORK TORK TORK TORK TORK TORK
·d	A STANSANT FACE A COOK FOR		CARADIAN DIGINDER	idlegusted	The Republicans hold their State Convention in
100	1			with poli-	
e-	A Levinopal Contractor - LV-		22.77	tien)	Saratoga this year on Aug. 25. In 1894, when
11.55		d. Machine m f		McKinley	Gov. Morton was nominated, the Republican State
	Noble Co., Ind		Hep	McKinley	
я,	Ma saachmetta		Hep	McKinley	Convention was held in the same place on Sept.
n-	& Bend, Ind	Manufacture	ritep	McKinley	18. The battle for the Republican nomination
*11	New York city	Salesman.	Hep	McKinley	
11.19	Chicago	Salesman	Dem	Gold Demo-	this year is one of the liveliest on record, and there
1-1				crat only	hasn'r, indeed, been such a fight since 1882, when
g-	Chicago	Printer	Dem	McKinley	
	Goshen	Judge	Rep	WeStuter	all the superficial conditions seemed to make cer-
0+	Elkhart	Machinist	Rep	Melcinies	tain the success of the Republicans. in 1885 the
K et	Chleago.	Merchant.	Rep	MeKinley	tain the success of the Republicans, in 1939 the



Benator Hill at Newport

NEWPORT, R. L. July 23. The steam vacht. Albatross, with Senator Hill aboard, arrived tonight about 7:30 o'clock and will sail eastward in the morning. The Senator came ashore about 8:30 for a drive with friends, and returned to



WHICH Weather Prophet Dunn, recently made the statement that light colored clothes are the only sensible clothes to wear during Summer weather; to prove it he made the following experiment:-

Taking two thermometers he wrapped around the bu!b of one, white cloth; about the other, black. Exposed to the sun's rays, these two thermom ters registered from 20 to 40 degrees apart.

Yes, we have 'em.

White serge suits—white or colored striped White bedford cord suits. White cordurey trousers. White duck trousers cotton or linen. Wool crash suita. Linen crash suits. White flannel trousers.

Suit price, \$13 to \$20. Coat. vest, or trousers sold separately.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway, Warren and Broadway, Thirty-second and Broadway,

HILL AND M'LAUGHLIN CONFER. An Endorsement for Bryan and Sewall In Brooklyn Predleted.

The news reached Brooklyn yesterday that enator Hill landed from Col. Ruppert's yacht at Jamesport, L. I., on Wednesday and had a conference with ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin the veteran Kings county leader. Bernard J. York, Chalrman of the Executive Committee of the Kings county organization, participated in the conference. It is said that Mr. York told Senator Hill that the delegates to the County Committee were fairly impatient to get to gether and endorse the Chicago ticket, and that gether and endorse the Chicago lickes, and that Senator Hill advised that they should be held back until after the meeting of the State Com-mittee on next Tuesday. One of Mr. Mc-Laughlin's chief lieutenants said last night that the County Committee would meet prob-ably on Thursday or Friday night of nex-week, and that a resolution endorsing Bryan would be adopted. He also said that Mr. Mc-Laughlin could scarcely restrain the ardor of Laughlin could scarcely restrain the

POLITICAL NOTES.

The veteran Democrat, William S. Holman, has been honored by his seventeenth Congressional nomi-nation in the Fourth district of Indiana after seven ballots described as "aptrited." Judge Hol of Probate in 1843, and four years later was elected prosecuting attorney of Dearborn county, later was a member of the indiana Legislature, and from 1852 to 1859 a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Indians. He was first elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in 1858 and has been almost uniformly successful in his district, despite parti-san apportionments, ever since, having been but twice defeated, in 1864 and again in 1894, under the adverse tidal wave which overpowered all the supporters, in doubtful districts, of the Cleve land Administration. The plurality against Judge Holman in that contest was 434. The Problittionfate polled 554 votes and the Populists 708 votes to the same district. This year the propperts of Mr. Holman's election are thought to be excellent by all Democratic obervers.

The enthusiasm of ex-Senator Francis Makeseace Bixby and his associates for the cause of peace Mixby and his associates for the cause of free and unlimited sliver colunge at the ratio of 16 to 1, or, as a member of the O'litten Democracy has more emphoniously expressed it, "16 to 1 or any other old ratio," is no surprise to those who have watched the tertuous political career of the for whom he intended voting at the coming stalwart Senator, whose hasty battles against maspeak, "the logical Chairman" at every meeting of saying that where MacGregor sat was the head of the table, and ex Senator Bixby is the MacGregor of the silver movement to New York-at least, the ploneer MacGregor, for he and ex-Senator O'Brien declared in favor of silver and pienty of it long before the assembly of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago,

William Bryan, is on the Ohjo and Mississippi Railroad, on the line between St. Louis and Cin-cionati, seventy miles east of the former and early half way between St. Louis and Vincennes. nd. It had by the last Federal census a populaion of 1,600. The population of Kalamazoo by same census was 17,000 and of Hoboken 43,-

ov. Morton was nominated, the Republican State invention was held in the same place on Sept. 8. The battle for the Republican nomination his year is one of the liveliest on record, and there isn'r, indeed, been such a fight since 1882, when I the superficial conditions seemed to make cerin the success of the Republicans. In 1885 the Republicans of New York met after their defeat with Mr. Blaine as their candidate for the Presidency in the year preceding, and the Republican nomination was regarded as something of a forforn hope." In 1888, by mutual agreement be tween the representatives of the various factions. Dr. Warner Miller, preserver of the Eric and projector of the Nicaragua Canal, was put in nomina tion on the first ballot. In the Rochester Conven-tion of 1801 there was no contest over the Republican nomination. The effort of the leaders was to secure an eligible candidate who would con-sent to run. This year that condition is exactly reversed, and it seems probable that there will be as many as a dozen candidates in the field for the nomination to succeed Mr. Morton, unless, perhaps. Mr. Morton should reconsider his decision not to run, and In that case there would be probably a lively battle over the Lieutenant Governor ship. Irving G. Vann, whose term on the bench of the Court of Appeals expires this year, will be a candidate to succeed himself, without opposi tion in the Convention.

State at last year's election was only 6,000, just ten per cent, of which was cast in the city of New York. In no county of the State was the Populist vote large enough to be the balance of power between Democrats and Republicans, and was, in fact, no Assembly district among the whole 150 in which the State is divided in which the Populist vote, if cast for the minority representative, would have turned the scale in his favor. There are forty five States, and twenty six of

them have, at present, Republican Governors. Seventeen have Democratic Governors, one State (Nevada; has a Silverite Governor, and one has a Populist Governor. Three Governors of States have died during the present year and one, the Governor of Minnesota, has been elected a United States Senator. There are four Territories having Governors and these four Governors are

York is a Maine man like Sewall, the nominee of the Chicago Convention for Yice President, and he enjoys another political distinction which Mr. Sewall doesn't: He ran against Augustus W. Petera

WILL HOKE SMITH RESIGN? HOW CAN HE SUPPORT CLEVELAND AND YET ENDORSE BRYANT

His Assessment that He Will Vote for the Popcerat Nominee Balers the Ques-tion as to Whether He Can Remain a Member of the President's Cabinet,

WARHINGTON, July 23, -Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith remains firm in his determination to vote for Bryan and Sewall, and the question at once arises whether he can thus become an open defender of the free-silver-Populistic platform of the Democratic party and re-main a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet. No answer to this question is yet obtainable, but there is the highest authority for saying that Mr. Smith's friends have no idea that his political course will lead to his resignation, There is nothing inconsistent in his course, they think, and nothing surprising in the fact that as between a Republican and a Democratic ticket he should choose the latter.

Sound-money Democrats in Washington are astounded at the Secretary's decision, however, and many of them predict a speedy Cabinet rupture. It is intimated, moreover, that at least one of Mr. Smith's Cabinet colleagues will follow his example, and that if President Cleveland is disposed to make the bolting of the Chicare ticket a test of loyalty to the Administration, a recasting of the Cabinet will become necessary at once.

Mr. Smith began his career as statesman as an advocate of free coinage. Then, after having been appointed as member of President Cleveland's Cabinet, he became a convert to the cause of sound money and advocated it on the stump and in his newspaper. He is the only member of Cleveland's Cabinet who left his duties in Washington to conduct personally a political campaign in behalf of sound money, and he followed it up by making a canvass for the United States Senatorship as a sound-money man against Speaker Crisp, the leader of the free-coloage party in Georgia. Mr. Smith was overwhelmingly defeated, and he has now been converted again, and he and his paper during the rest of the campaign will advocate the election of the free-silver Populistic ticket nominated by the Democratic party and which will receive the bulk of the Populist'support.

Secretary Smith's determination to stand by his party, notwithstanding its Populistic platform, may serve to smoke out the other members of the Cabinet and induce them to state publicly their views on the political situation and outline their future action. It is the general supposition that Mr. Smith is the only member of the Cabinet who will support the cial colleagues have defined publicly their attitude, so there is some uncertainty on this point. They all seem to be waiting for President Cleveland to make public announcement of his opinions and intentions, and those who profess to speak for him say that he will remain silent at least until after the Populists shall have made their nominations and the political lines have all been tightly drawn for the coming campaign.

The members of the Cabinet, as a rule, and the officials of the Administration generally, almost without exception, have taken their cue from the President's silence and decline to be interviewed on political matters just at present. Comptroller of the Currency Eckels is a conpicuous exception to this class of timid office holders, and he boldly appounces that he will use at his influence in Illinois for the nomination of a third-party ticket. Secretary Car-lisle appears to be in more of a di-lemma than any of his Cabinet colleagues. All efforts to persuade him to commit himself and state whether he will vote for Bryan and Sewall or for McKinley, or whether he will advocate the naming of a third ticket, have failed. The Secretary is very busy just now making denials of the charge that he told ex-Secretary Foster nearly two years ago that if the Democrats should adopt a free-silver platform he would vote for the Republican nominees. Having made his denial in emphatic terms, Mr. Foster now comes forward and says that Mr. Carlisle did make the alleged state-ment to him, and the public can decide for themselves which of the gentlemen is telling the truth.

Secretary Carlisle has been requested repeatedly to lend his influence to the nomination of a third-party ticket, but it is understood by these who have talked with blm during the last few days that he repudiates the attempt to di-vide the issue in this way, although he has not said so in so many words. His comments upon the action of the Chicago Convention have been bitter in the extreme, and it is very well known that he not only believes that the Republican ticket will be elected, but hopes that it will be. If he shall finally determine that it is his duty as a Democrat to withhold his vote from the Republican ticket, it will probably be the only concession he will make to his Democracy,

Secretary Lamont has been much sought after lately for information as to his political course, but, with his usual caution, he declines to make any statement at this time. It is very well known however that he will not foin in the third ticket movement but will add his efforts to those of the sound-money men of New York State in stamping out the Populistic ideas and the l'opulistic ticket of the Chicago Convention. Secretary Lamont denies that he has in his possession any letter or statement from President Cleveland on the subject of his political course and says he has had no communication with the President on the subject since the Chicago Convention.

Secretary Olney, in private conversation, has denounced the action of the Chicago Convention as revolutionary and declared himself in favor of nominating a separate sound-money

ticket. Secretaries Herbert and Morton bave already publicly announced that they will bolt the Democratic ticket, and it is generally understood that Postmaster-General Wilson and Attorney-General Harmon agree with their colleagues, although it is said in West Virginia that Mr. Wilson will vote for the free-silver ticket. If he should do this his conversion would be more remarkable even than that of Secretary Smith's, as it was less than three years ago that Mr. Wilson was the Administration leader in the great fight in Congress for the preservation of the

SOUND DEMOCRATS AT WORK.

Organizing to Pennsylvania and Virginia to Defeat Popocrat Bryan. PRILADELPHIA, July 23 - The gold Demograte of this city have prepared a statement to be sent broadcast throughout the State.

The statement expresses condemnation of the Chicago platform and the candidates and recommends all Democrats to do what they can to insure the defeat of Bryan and Sewall. It will be sent to all sound-money Democrate in the State with the request to get the signs-

tures of as many party men as possible in their respective countles who will support a gold respective counties who will support a gold platform.

The address in conclusion recommends that "sound-money" Democrats in each county organize and be prepared to appoint delegates to a State Convention to be called at an early day and "to cooperate with Democrats in all States in taking such steps as the good of the party and the exigencies of the situation shall demand.

RECHAMSED, July 23, The Virginia soundsmoney Democrats are quietly at work, and a movement which has organization for its purpose is slowly crystallizing.

It is almost certain that Virginia will take active part in the naming of a candidate for President on a sound-money platform if the national movement takes bractical form.

Petitions are being circulated and numerously signed in Lynchburg with a view of ascertaining the gold strongth, and similar measures will be adopted here and in the other cities of the State.

A Possible Cause of the Japanese Calamity,

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean Some attribute the calamity to the falling of a great mass of earth from the sides into a a great mass of earts from the sides into a great trough of the Pacific known as the "Tuscarrora hole," a great depression some 400 miles off shore and five and one-third statute miles deep, so called because discovered by Commander from Rear Admirsh Belkran of the United States man-of-war Tuscarora in 1874.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.